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TO THE PUBLIC.

The Chelan National Forest comprises an area of about 786,680 acres, situated in the north central part of the eastern slope of the Cascade Range in Washington. The summit of the Cascades forms the northern and northwestern boundary. The divide between the Wenatchee and Entiat rivers forms the southwestern boundary, and the divide between the Methow River and Lake Chelan the eastern boundary. This Forest embraces two parallel valleys, the Chelan and the Entiat, separated by the Chelan Range. The elevation varies from 1,000 to 9,500 feet above sea level.

The Entiat River is 53 miles long, and empties into the Columbia River near the town of Entiat, a railroad point 20 miles north of Wenatchee. A good automobile road extends from Entiat up the valley 28 miles, and from there a good trail leads to the head of the river. This valley is noted for its scenic beauty.

Lake Chelan is about 50 miles long, from 1 to 2 miles wide, and in places is over 1,500 feet deep. It flows into the Columbia River through the Chelan River, a short rapid stream which passes through a deep gorge and falls 380 feet in its length of about 5 miles. The Lake Chelan region is famous for its scenery. A point of particular interest is Rainbow Falls, 200 feet high, located about 3 miles north of the upper end of the lake. A good road leads from Chelan Station on the Wenatchee-Oroville branch of the Great Northern Railway to the town of Chelan at the foot of the lake, a distance of 3 1/4 miles. There is daily boat service on the lake in summer. Modern hotels are operated at Chelan, Lakeside, Lucerne, Moore, and Stehekin. The supervisor's headquarters are at Chelan.

A large number of pleasure seekers annually visit the Entiat and Chelan valleys. The roads and trails constructed by the Forest Service make nearly all parts of the Forest accessible. Fishing in Lake Chelan and the Stehekin River is excellent, and many of the mountain streams abound with trout.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS ARE OPEN FOR PUBLIC USE AND FOR PUBLIC RECREATION.

All National Forests are public property, maintained for the benefit of the public. They are open to every kind of use and occupancy which does not reduce their value to the community or conflict with the principle of equal rights to all.

Their primary purpose is to provide a self-renewing timber supply and a regulated stream flow. They support home industries and prevent timber monopoly. They also protect the range against overgrazing, while assuring to local stockmen continued use of the forage crop.

Camping, hunting, fishing, trapping, prospecting, and mining in the Forests are free. Only for uses which convey an exclusive benefit to individuals is a charge made, and there are no restrictions whatever upon mineral development other than those imposed by the general mining laws. Timber is sold and grazing permitted on the same terms to all. Do not hesitate to ask the Forest Ranger for information about any kind of use in which you are interested.

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF THE FORESTS WERE DESTROYED.

The timber industry has been the main contributor to development on the Pacific Coast. Its revenues are shared alike by laborers, farmers, merchants, artisans, and professional men. If the timber were burned up many industries would be destroyed, and all citizens would suffer.

YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The lumber industry is, and if the timber is protected, will long be the biggest industry on the Pacific Coast. At present it produces each year a revenue to the community of \$125,000,000. In this same region timber that would yield, at the same rate, a revenue amounting to \$40,000,000 is destroyed annually by fire.

This injury is as widespread as it is unnecessary. Even if you do not own a stick of timber you are interested in the income derived from its manufacture. Almost all of the money received from the lumber industry goes to pay for labor and supplies in the State in which the timber grew. On every 100,000 feet burned or wasted the people bear over 80,000 feet of loss. All the owner loses is the stumpage value.

HOW YOU CAN HELP.

1. Remember that carelessness causes fires; care prevents them.
2. Do not toss away burning matches or tobacco. Bury lighted cigarettes and cigar stubs in mineral soil, or else throw them into water.
3. Avoid the unlawful practice of building camp fires against trees, stumps, or logs, or in any vegetable matter. Build them on mineral soil by first scraping away the leaves and decayed vegetation.
4. Do not build larger camp fires than are necessary.
5. Extinguish all fires completely before leaving them, even for a short time.

THE LAW REQUIRES THESE PRECAUTIONS.

Offenses against the Federal fire laws, passed by Congress May 5, 1910, are punishable by a maximum fine of—

\$5,000, or imprisonment for two years, or both, if a fire is set maliciously, and—

\$1,000, or imprisonment for one year, or both, if fire results from carelessness.

The Secretary of Agriculture offers a reward for information leading to the conviction of any violation of the Federal fire laws affecting public lands.

WHAT THE WASHINGTON STATE FIRE LAWS PROHIBIT. HELP ENFORCE THEM.

1. Burning of slashings, choppings, woodlands, or brushland between June 1 and October 1 without a permit and without care to confine the fire.
2. Setting or causing fire to be set on land of another without permission from the owner; willfully or negligently allowing fire to escape from your own land; accidentally setting fire on land of your own or of another and allowing it to escape without using every possible effort to extinguish it.
3. Setting of fire unlawfully with intent to injure the property of another.
4. Willful destruction of any posted fire notice.
5. If fire occurs through willfulness, malice, or negligence, damages may be recovered in civil action against those responsible.
6. Persons or corporations are liable for the full amount of all expenses incurred in fighting fires caused in violation of the law.

YOU ARE INTERESTED IN PUBLIC HEALTH AS WELL AS PREVENTION OF FIRES.

Each Year Hunters, Campers, Tourists, and Forest Rangers Contract Typhoid Fever or Enteric Disorders from the Pollution of Streams.

Ordinary Care will Prevent Them. The Law Requires it.

Regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture prohibit having or leaving in an exposed or insanitary condition on National Forest lands camp refuse or debris of any description, or depositing on National Forest lands, or in the streams, lakes, or other waters within or bordering upon National Forests, any substance which pollutes or is likely to cause pollution of the streams, lakes, or waters.

Section 290, chapter 249, Session Laws, 1909, State of Washington, says:

Every person who shall deposit or suffer to be deposited in any spring, well, stream, river, or lake, the water of which is or may be used for drinking purposes, or on any property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by any municipal corporation, corporation, or person as a watershed or drainage basin for a public or private water system, any matter or thing whatever, dangerous or deleterious to health, or any matter or thing which may or could pollute the waters of such spring, well, stream, river, lake, or water system, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. * * *

Report any offenses either to the nearest Forest ranger or to Dr. Elmer E. Heg, Health Commissioner, Seattle, Wash.

HUNTERS AND CAMPERS
DIRECTIONS TO
AND
NATIONAL FOREST
CHELAN

OF
MAP

The National Forests belong to the people. Don't impair the value of your own property by damaging it. This folder tells you about the recreation features of the Chelan National Forest. The map shows you the roads, trails, camp sites, and other things you want to know. For abstract of State Game Laws see page 8.

LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN.
DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS.
BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE.

The National Forests are the great recreation grounds of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the country. Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.

REMEMBER

A PORTION OF THE GAME LAWS, STATE OF WASHINGTON, 1913-1914.
OPEN SEASONS.

Deer.—Okanogan County (male only), September 1 to October 31, both dates inclusive; balance of State, October 1 to November 30, both dates inclusive. Limit: Okanogan County, one per season; balance of State, two per season. Unlawful to kill spotted fawn.

Mountain sheep and mountain goat.—October 1 to November 30, both dates inclusive. Limit, one per season.

Ruffed grouse (native pheasant).—Kittitas and Yakima Counties, closed until October 1, 1915; other counties east of west borders of Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, and Klickitat Counties, September 15 to October 31, both dates inclusive; Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Pierce, San Juan, and Island Counties, no open season; balance of State, October 1 to November 30, both dates inclusive.

Blue grouse.—West of the summit of the Cascade Mountains, September 16 to 30, inclusive; balance of State, September 1 to November 30, both dates inclusive.

Prairie chicken.—Kittitas and Yakima Counties, closed until October 1, 1915. Other counties east of west borders of Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima and Klickitat Counties, September 15 to October 31, both dates inclusive; balance of State, October 1 to November 30, both dates inclusive.

Quail (all species).—All counties except Spokane County lying east of western borders of Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, and Klickitat Counties, including Okanogan County, closed until October 1, 1915; other counties, October 1 to November 30, both dates inclusive.

California mountain quail.—May be taken in Kittitas and Yakima Counties in the month of September.

Partridge.—All species closed in Okanogan County until October 1, 1915.

Hungarian partridge.—Closed entire State until October 1, 1920.

Scaly partridge.—Closed in Kittitas and Yakima Counties until October 1, 1915; otherwise season is open October 1 to November 30, both dates inclusive.

Limit.—Quail, 10 per day, any and all kinds; other upland birds, 5 per day, any and all kinds. If quail are included in the bag—bag must not exceed 10 upland birds or 5 other than quail. Weekly limit, 25 upland birds.

Trout.—All varieties, except bull or Dolly Varden trout, May 1 to November 30, both dates inclusive.

Limits, size, number, etc.—Trout and bass, none under 6 inches. Not more than fifty (50) game fish or twenty (20) pounds and one (1) fish per day, and not more than thirty (30) pounds and one (1) fish during the calendar week.

GAME LICENSES.

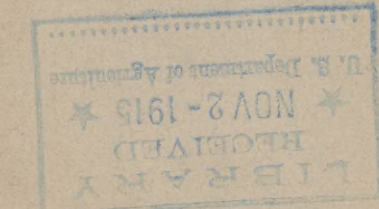
Residents of State.—County license, good only in county where issued, \$1; State license, good in any part of State, \$5. These licenses are good for both hunting and fishing.

Non-residents of State.—County license, fishing only, \$2. State license, good for both hunting and fishing in any part of State, \$10. County license is good for fishing on either bank of a stream which forms boundary between two counties.

A fishing license is not needed by women or minors under sixteen (16) years of age who are residents of State. Hunting and fishing licenses expire on March 1, following date of issue.

STATE BOUNTIES.

Cougar, \$20; lynx, wildcat, \$5; coyote, \$1.

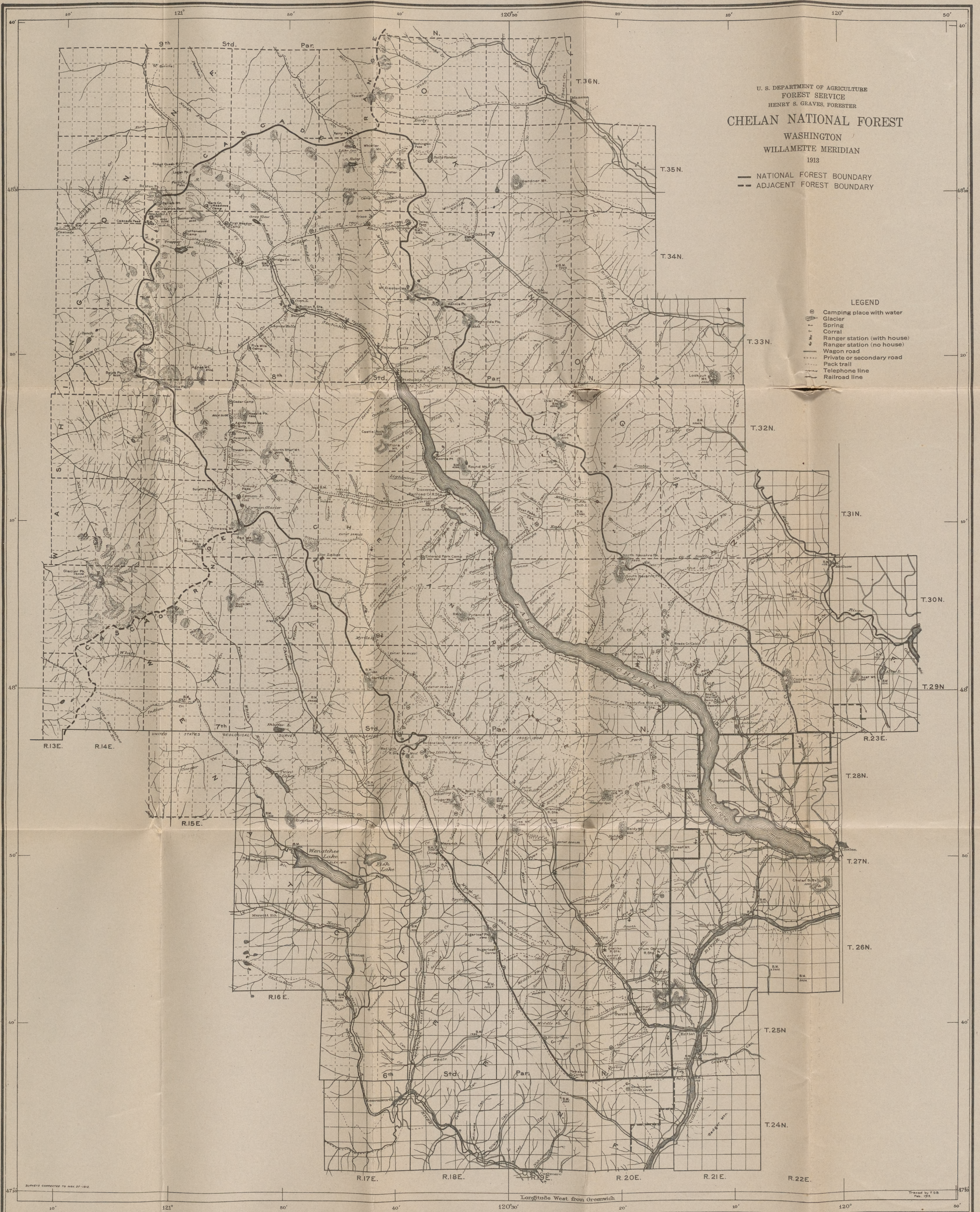


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER
CHELAN NATIONAL FOREST
WASHINGTON
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
1913

— NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- - - ADJACENT FOREST BOUNDARY

LEGEND

- ⊙ Camping place with water
- ⊖ Glacier
- ⊙ Spring
- ⊙ Corral
- ⊙ Ranger station (with house)
- ⊙ Ranger station (no house)
- Wagon road
- ⋯ Private or secondary road
- ⋯ Pack trail
- ⋯ Telephone line
- ⋯ Railroad line



SURVEYS CORRECTED TO NOV. 27, 1912

Longitude West from Greenwich

Traced by F.D.B.
Feb. 1913